

However, as can be appreciated, when the scale is increased, such as is shown in Figure 3, the road names can no longer be displayed adjacent each of the roads on the display. The font would have to be reduced to a level which would not be readable by the viewer. Again, this would depend upon the size of the display screen and the font size chosen by the designer. However, one skilled in the art would be able to utilize these factors in choosing a threshold scale which would insure that the road names are only displayed adjacent the roads when the map is below a threshold scale. Thus, the claims are properly enabled.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1 to 29 as obvious over Hayashida (U.S. Patent No. 6,067,502) in view of Poonsaengsathit (U.S. Patent No. 5,974,357) or Loughmiller (U.S. Patent No. 4,914,605).

None of the references disclose displaying the road segment name adjacent the current road segment when the scale is below a threshold scale and in a current location field on the display not adjacent the current road segment when the scale is above the threshold scale. Loughmiller is the only reference that changes the display of road segment names based upon scale. However, Loughmiller simply determines whether or not to display the road segment name adjacent the road segment based upon the scale. Loughmiller does not then display the current road segment name in the current location field. Therefore, all of the claims are properly allowable.

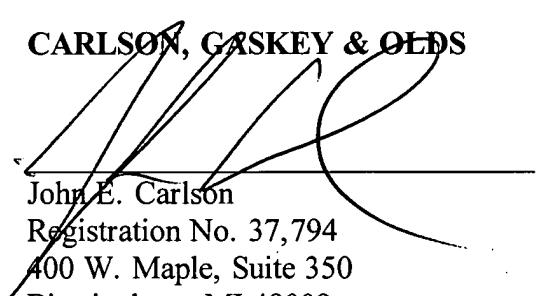
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The Examiner has rejected claims 16. Applicant has amended claim 16 to clarify the second map and first map are displayed simultaneously. None of the cited references discloses as buying second map and first map with different scales simultaneously. Therefore, claim 16 is properly allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

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